WILMINGTON.

Its Crowth Within the I not Two Years-Anand of Trade. The people of the City of the Diamond State are

The people of the City of the Diamond State are determined that nothing shall pass through their net if by any possible means it can be turned to a good account, and the result of this determination is the rapidly increasing wealth of she city, the spread the rapidly increasing wealth of she city, the spread of manufactures, and advanced commercial intersts. In October, 1868, a number of the prominent business men of Wilmington met together for the purpose of devising means whereby each and every one would be benefited and the interests of the city forwarded. Those gentlemen organized themselves into a Board of Trade, and during the month following a charter from the State was obtained. The Board has just issued its annual report, and in so doing desire to congratulate the members upon the steady increase of interest that has been menifested in the welfare of the Board by 5.11 in any way consected with it, and also by a majority of the business nected with it, and also by a majority of the business

men in the city. men in the city.

As apportunities which it has afforded for mutual counsel and deliberation upon the business interests of the city have not been neglected, and these counsels and deliberations have not been without good results. The good that will grow out of the organization in the future will, of course, dependentirely upon the amount of individual labor that is given to R. The sole intention of the Board of Trade is the promotion of the best business interests of the city; not any special interest, but all—manufacture, commerce, and trade. No one branch can possibly be assisted without all being benefitted. The promotion of the manufacturing interest increases the population, aids largely to the number of consumers, and thereby increases trade and the production of material for commerce. The extenor consumers, and thereby increases trade and the production of material for commerce. The exten-sion of commercial facilities offers additional induce-ments to capital to invest itself, and again, the pro-ducing ability is increased, and trade is again

helped.

Manufacture, therefore, helps commerce, and commerce promotes the manufacturing interests, and both together form the foundation for trade. Each of the business interests is dependent on the success of the whole; therefore, there is not a business intention in the success in our city that is not, directly or indirectly, financially interested in the promotion and accomplishment of every enterprise that has for its object the enlargement of the manufacturing and commercial facilities. This can only be accomplished commercial facilities. This can only be accomplished by combined effort, and the means for this combina-tion, this concert of action, it is the intention of the

Board to supply.

The report then goes on to show some of the pro-The report then goes on to show some of the pro-ecedings of the Board during the year:— Among the carliest efforts of the Board was the attempt to arouse the interest of the citizens gene-rally in the erection of a suitable hotel.

The need of a first-class hotel had long been keenly

The need of a little class men, and it was been that an earnest effort, not by the Board of Trade as an organization, but by the citizens generally, acting with the assistance of the Board, would be a supported by the control of the Board, would be a supported by the control of the Board, would be a supported by the control of the Board, would be a supported by the control of the Board, would be a supported by the control of the Board, would be a supported by the control of the Board of the Boa rally, acting with the assistance of the Board, would be successful in accomplishing all desires in that direction. A special committee of three, consisting of Messrs, E. T. Warner, Jr., Wm. G. Gibbons, and J. T. Heald, was appointed, who presented a plan for carrying out the project. After several meetings had been held, and the plan research by the committee, fully discussed in

After several meetings had been held, and the plan presented by the committee fully discussed, it was deemed wise to refer the whole matter to the "Wilmington Hotel Company," chartered in 1867, with the recommendation that the company be organized at once. The subscription books to the capital stock were soon opened, and about \$16,000 subscribed, but the project has, to all appearances, been allowed to fail, much to the detriment of the city, and greatly to the inconvenience of the travelling public.

Early in the spring steps were taken to secure, if possible, a preiminary examination and sorvey of the harbor of the Christiana; the effort has thus far the harbor of the Christiana; the effort has thus far been unsuccessful, but it is hoped that this enterprise, so important to the commercial interests of the city, may ultimately be accomplished.

The following statistics, which may not prove unteresting to our readers, are also presented:

Population of the city proper.

23,590
Population of the city and immediate

suburbs. 36,000
Present annual increase. 1,500
Estimated value of real estate in city proper on basis of city assessment. \$20,000,000
Estimated value of personal property in city proper. .\$15,000.000 Number of balldings creeted during the year 1867. 400
Value of buildings erected. \$1,000,000
Number of vessels registered. 124
Tonuage of vessels registered 20,753
The following table shows the amount of capital employed to manufactures in the city of Wilmington and its immediate vicanity: and its immediate vicinity:--Iron ship-building and machinery for the

Iron ship-building and machinery for the	
same	\$1,250,000
Machine work proper	1,100,000
Other Iron Manyfactures	1,000,000
Powder and Chemicals	3,000,000
Paner	1,000,000
Cotton	1,000,000
Morocco	750,000
Leather (other than Morocco)	400,000
Flour, Meal, etc	460,000
Carriages	500,000
Cars and Car Wheels	1,200,000
Wooden ship-building	100,000
Matches and White Lead	130,000
Wootlen Goods	200,000
Miscellaneous	1,470,000
The following table shows the value of the manufactured annually:-	o manufacture
manufactured annually :-	\$750,000
Iron Ships	2,000,000
Fron	1,587,000
Powder and Chemicals.	1,000,000
Paper	1,000,000
Cotton Goods	600,000
Cotton Goods	1,017,000
Merocco	1,800,000
Barrels, etc	250,000
Carriages	638,000
Cars and Car Wheels	2,123,000
Wooden Ship-building	100,000
Tobacco and Snuff	300,000
AUDIENT MINISTER STATES OF THE	60,000

Wilmington manufactures more carriages than any town, outside of New England, in the United States, and this interest is increasing rapidly, and with the increase of slapping facilities this business

Matches and White Lead.....

will also grow.

Wilmington has the largest building in use for the manufacture of carriages in the United States; and more carriages are built by the firm occupying it than by any other carriage manufacturing firm in the country. This branch, like morocco, adds very largely to the wealth-preducing power of the city.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TAXATION.

The Annual Expenditures and Tax Rate of the City Stuce its Consolidation.

On another page we publish to-day the report of

the City Controller on the estimated receipts and ex-penditures of the city during the year 1870, and the action of the Finance Committee of Councils on the subject. Below we give a table, carefully compiled from the previous reports of the Controller, which embraces the annual expenses of the city and the fuctuations in the tax-rate since 1854, the year of consolidation. As two months' expenditures for 1869 are yet to be made, the figures for that year are still incomplete. To the list we append the estimates for the year 1870, as well as the estimates for 1869, both of which are indicated by an asterisk (*) :-

YEARS.	Annual Ex- penses of Delmans,	Among transfer and the	fotal An- mini Ex. The produces, Rate
1864	\$0.742.898 3.976.298 5.076.298 5.076.650 5.077.658 5.276.650 5.858.103 5.858	\$201.10 -623.813 1.11.60 1.112.00 1.11.10 1.17.10 1.393.02 1.17.110 1.393.02 1.302.03 1.302.0	82,742,35 81150 487,617 133 487,232 134 407,232 134 407,232 134 407,231 135 5,000,55 175 6,000,000 175 4,947,865 200 5,301,485 200 5,301,485 200 5,487,584 200 6,487,584 200 7,489,593 400 7,489,593 400 6,277,488 140
1809	6,774,611 7,833,99	2 150,000 2 25,000	10,050,050

Theving Hucksters.—Yesterday a couple of hucksters backed up their team in front of a store at Twelfth and Lombard streats, and coolly proceeded to roll into their vehicle a barrel of flour belonging to other parties. A complet of policemen being notified of the proceeding hurried to the spot, but the rascals, descrying them at a distance, dropped their plunder and fitd, leaving their horse, a bay one, wagon, and a bag of caffed behind them. They can obtain their property by calling at the Fifth District Station House. Station House

Boys, Reward!—His Honor Mayor Fox has or-dered that, in all cases of alarms of fire, the whole reserve force shall be turned out upon the principal streets, and that they arrest all juveniles found ning with the fire apparatus, and also that al found upon the fire grounds be autimitted to the

Ores Houses.—Our citizens evince a most laudable (I) desire to aid the many burgars who now infest our city in their sciarious operations. Last night the doors of ten houses in the Tenth district, thirteen in the Sixth, and fourteen in the Fifth, were found unbulted and unlocked. GERMAN REFORMED SYNOD.

Meeting of the General Synod of the Re-formed Church in the United States-Eighth Dav's Proceedings-The Contested Seats of the lown Ulassis. The Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States yesterday afternoon took up the report of the Committee on Memorials. It was discussed and

Committee on Memorials. It was discussed and adopted by a vote of \$7 to 70.

The report of the Committee on Overtures was presented, and was considered item by item. In the evening the report was adopted as a whole. A motion was made, requesting the late Treasurer to pay the present incumbent, all bonds in his hands becommittee. longing to this body. The report of the committee on the contested seats of Rev. C. Cort and Rev. Mr. Reale, presented majority and minority reports. The liscussion on the majority report continued until the

hour of adjournment.
This morning the majority report was laid on the table, and that of the minority was taken up. Rev. Mr. Mulmeyer offered the following resolu-

Indextuch as the credentials of both sets of delegates of Iowa Classis cannot be regarded as valid, according to the documents presented and the testimony heard, therefore Received, That neither set of delegates be admitted to a seat in this symod; and further Resolved. That at the members of Iowa Classis assemble at Wheatland, Iowa, on the second Thursday of April, 1870, to else; their officers and transact their regular business.

William Baer, Esq., a delegate to the Synod, who William Baer, Esq., a delegate to the Synod, who is a practicing attorney from Somerset county, spake at some length. The only question to be decided is which of the sets of delegates came here according to the constitution. It was not necessary to ask which set represented the larger party. This is no body of lawyers, quibbling about little points. This assembly should have the whole interest of the Church at heart, and should demean itself with more dismits.

dignity.

Dr. Good gave a history of the two meetings which had sent the rival delegates, as he understood it. One party had met at the time and place which had been legally appointed. The other party claim that the President of the classis had changed the time and place of meeting, which, by the constitution, he had the power to do. One of the members of the classis which met at Brandon was said to be under suspension. This question should be discussed be-fore the Ohio Synod, to which he belonged, before he was curified to a seat in the classis. If he is invali-dated, that meeting is illegal, because there was not a quorum. There were only three ministers present at this meeting from a classis of twelve members. The larger body met at Wheatland, which sent the other set of delegates. This is the body in which there is an irregularity in the time of meeting. But in the discussion of the great question, the little irregularity should be overlooked. The speaker said he would not like to mention the secret manuscriptings. would not like to mention the secret managenvrings which had accompanied the meeting of the first classis. It would not after the decision of Synod. It

was sufficient to hint at them.

Dr. Kieffer hoped the resolutions would be voted down as unconstitutional. Rev. Mr. Kulling discussed the question at some

Rev. Mr. Kulling discussed the question at some length in German.

Dr. Nevin moved that the subject for the present be laid on the table to make room for other business which is of far greater interest at present. The question of the final organization of the General Syned is of primary importance, and should be attended to now while the house is full, not put of the line layer. This motion was alward.

to the last. This motion was alopted.

Dr. Nevin then moved that the Committee on the Revised Constitution of the Church be instructed to recommend tog their forthcoming report that this General Synod of the Reformed Church come to an end, so as to make room for a more important and better working organization.
Dr. Bomberger thought it would be better to look

at the results before taking such a step. He would like to know what is over the brink before he put his body into position to fall over the precipice. He wanted to know what the movers of the resolution imagined would be the next thing after the resolu-

on should be passed.

Dr. Nevin said be would only speak for himself. If the sense of the body was that a new constitution was required, then the committee could go to work and the classes could take steps towards the reorzation of the Church. He was not willing that present meeting should come to an end with-having faced this subject openly and honorably. Hev. Dr. Miller thought that one step more and we would be on the precipice. Some of the members might feel themselves constrained to walk out of the house; but he seconded Dr. Nevin's resolution with all his heart, because of its great importance.

Rev. S. R. Fisher said that it should go through
the regular precess. There was no such thing as
passing over such a subject by a wholesale resolu-

Rev. Mr. Welker said that this Synod was the creature of the classes. If they said so the Synod could dissolve and reorganize, but not otherwise. It was a question whether this mode of procedure

It was a question whether this mode of procedure would reach the matter.

It was moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Dr. Nevin said that he never supposed that this method would be inconstitutional. He was not able to see that this body had no constitutional power to dissoive. What other possible course is there than that it should originate in this body and go down to the classes? He said, however, that it was only his intention to get the sense of the meeting. Rev. S. R. Fisher said that if that was the object

he had no objection. But the language should be changed lest it should convey an idea of dissolution. Br. Bomberger could not yet see what was beyond. He could not see what the end was to which the motion leaned. The Church is good enough as it is. The General Synod for him was the highest authority. The Following was no higher than the Church The General Synod of thin was the ingles; attro-rity. The Episcopacy was no higher than the Gene-ral Synod. The General Synod of the Presbyterian Church is the highest authority. If a change is made, what form could be proposed which is better? A congregational form of government is not good. There must be something before the minds of those who have recommended this measure. He would like to know what that something might be, though he supposed he had no right to know. But still he would ask what that thing is which is to come in place of the present system, which is considered so much better in the minds of the movers as to require

this action.

Dr. Nevin said that the change mainly referred to the relation of the German to the English Churches. He, however, offered a modification of the resolutior, which was accepted. It read as follows;—

Resolved, That the Special Committee to whom has been referred the action of the Dauville Synod on the organization of the General Synod be instructed to recommend a movement looking to a reconstruc-

to recommend a movement looking to a reconstruction of the existing organization of the Church, so far as the General Synod is concerned, with the view to bring about an organization under some new and better form. Rev. Dr. Highee said that the Constitution had

come down from time immensorial, and should be respected. The subject could be reached by amendments to the Constitution, not by a total dissolution and reorganization. By this latter method it would be thrown upon the Church at large, but it would be kept within more reasonable and more manageable limits.

Dr. Nevin's resolution was lost by a vote of 55

to 57.

Rev. Dr. Humphries, a delegate from the Presbyterian Church in America, addressed the Synod. He
rejerred to the recent union of the two branches of
the Presbyterian Church. He believed that this was
a day for union, and it was gratifying to know that a motion had been introduced into this body looking to union of the German Reformed Church with a church very nearly related to it. The difference be-tween different branches of the Protestant Church was less than it was made out to be. A certain divine had once said the difference between the former Old and New School branches of the Presby-

former Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church was this:—
One believed that in Adam all stuned, and
the other that all stuned in Adam. He hoped
the Synod would elect and send a delegate to the
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church,
which would meet in this city, where the division
took place some thirty years ago. The Presbyterian
as well as the German Reformed Church had inscribed on its banner that great motto of Luther,
'Justification by fatth." The delegate closed with
kind wishes and greetings to all brethren in Christ.
The President replied to the delegate in an earnest
and appropriate manner. He congratulated him on
the great union which his Church had made. He
regarded the present condition of the Church as alregarded the present condition of the Church as ab-normal, and he looked forward to the day when all barriers between the sects would be removed.

The Synod received the designate by rising and re-maining standing during the whole of the Presi-

dent's a lidress.

The President stated that the best way in which the Synod could recognize the wishes of both Churches, unsatisfactory as it might be at present, would be to open a correspondence with the Genera Assembly. A more thorough union might take place at some future time, to which this would be the in-

Dr. Bomberger offered a resolution on the subject

of the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, which was referred to a special committee,
Rev. Mr. Klopp spoke in relation to the mission work in cities as provided for by the constitution, especially as regards the giving and receiving of letters of dismission for the Church.

In the subject was referred to a special committee.

The subject was referred to a special committee.

The committee on the Revision of the Constitution rendered a report, stating which of the portions of the new constitution should, be considered by the Synod. As they would not have time to attend to the whole of it, the remainder should go over until the next meeting of the ideneral Synod. The comthe next meeting of the General Synod. The committee offered a resolution to make the discussion of these portions the special order for the afternoon session. The report was received but not adopted. It was moved to recommit the revised constitution to a reconstructed and enlarged committee. Passed. The committee was enlarged to sleven members.

The committee was enlarged to eleven members.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was received. Members were nominated for the Eoard of Foreign Missions, the Orphans' Home Board, the

Sabbath School Board, also delegates to the Lutheran New School General Synod, the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, the General As-sembly of the Pressyterian Church, the Evangelical Synod of the West, and other assemblies of other sister Churches.

An amendment was agreed to striking out the

the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, on the ground that a delegate had only been received from one branch of the Church, the other having formerly refused to receive a representative from this body. For this reason it is their place to make the first overtures.

this footy. For dair reason it is their place to make the first overtures.

Another amendment was agreed to to strike out the item appointing a delegate to the Evangelical Synod of the West.

The adoption of the report of the Committee on German classes was, made the order of the day for a o'clock this afternoon.

The triennial election was made the special order to so clock the agenting. for 8 o'clock this evening. Adjourned,

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The Congressional Committee in Session in this City—The Cause of the Decline.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate into and report upon the decline in American shipping, in pursuance to adjournment yesterday reassembled this morning in the Custom-house building. Messrs. Lynch, Buffington, Washburn and Merrill were present.

reassembled this morning in the Carbon building. Messers, Lynch, Buildington, Washburn and Merrill were present.

Mr. F. R. Cope, the representative of the Commercial Exchange, stated he had had but a short time to confer with his brethren on the subject, but it strack him that there was no business which came more directly in competition with foreign business than the shipping business. The reason why this country could not compete with foreign vessels must be from could not compete with foreign vessels must be from the first cost of the building or the expensive run-ning of a vessel. It was not to be disputed that ves-sels in England could be built at a mach cheaper rate, but he conceived the great trouble to be the expensive running of the vessels. On American vessels the hands receive a great deal higher wages than on foreign ships. Mr. Cope instanced the case of his own firm, stating, if their four vessels were manned by British mariners, there would be a saving of \$20,000 annually. While the American under was receiving \$30 ner month, the English saving of \$20,000 annually. While the American sultor was receiving \$30 per month, the English hand received £2 15s. He accounts for this dis-parity from the fact that the rate of wages on American waters was governed by the rate of wages in the country. Even could we build vessels as cheaply as is done in England, we could not compete with the foreign shipping interests while the present high rate of wages was continued in this country. The only remedy he saw was to take on the high tariff or

resume specie payments.

Mr. H. R. Edmunds, representative of the vessel-Mr. H. R. Edmunds, representative of the vessel-owners, stated that he knew very little of the build-ing of the larger ships for foreign trade, as his late-rest was in the coasting trade. He said that the Government tax on an iron vessel of 1000 tops was \$20,000, and his impression was that if this tax was taken off, as it is in England. American builders would be better satisfied to build, because their vessels would be under an American register. We have no foreign line of steamers from this port because the Government has not been willing to substity the ine. In England the Covernment grants subsidies to every line. He believed if our Government would do so they could erect a class of vessels which could be used by the country in time of war. The vessel-

them by the Government to be specially onerous, Mr. Philip Firzpatrick followed in the same strain, and held that the high rate of wages materially affected the shipping interest. Ship carpenters from 1854 to 1860 received from \$175 to \$250 per day while they now receive from \$5 to \$4. In reply to a question, the speaker said that it would be a relief if the slip stores were taken in bond as they are in Great Britain. If the tariff were taken oil of every thing that goes into the manufacture of a vesse the cost of construction would be reduced about 2

owners had felt many of the duties imposed upon

Mr. Cope said that they had a vessel repaired in Liverpool, and on its return to this country he had an estimate made, when he found that it would have cost one third more to have done the same work in this country, although the timber had to be taken out to England from this country for the purpose of

Mr. Henry Winsor, of the Board of Trade, said that the introduction of steam on the ocean was one of the great causes of the decline in the American the great causes of the decline in the American shipping interest. Formerly American salling slaps had the preference, because of their faster sailing qualifies, but no, England had introduced steam, which had superseded the sail. Again the, model of the foreign steam [vessel was improved to a great extent, and he saw that Americans must look close the subject of introducing stream and better

modelled vessels.

The principle of protection to American industry should be applied to the shapping interest with as much propriety as to any other, but it must be in a different way. He had seen an objection to this, but he saw no difference in the principle. It was only in the application with reference to the carry-partrack he held that an American major the research ing trade he held that an American, under the prosent high rate of wages, must have better prolits than a foreigner. This helped materially to effect the shipping interest.

Mr. Tatham also spoke in behalf of the Board of Trade, and presented the committee a number of English documents touching upon the subject under

Mr. Charles H. Cramp, a ship bullder, did not consider that the English model was solgreat an importance as the manner in which they had excelled in the construction of marine engines. He held that as the English patterned after the American in the modelling, so the American was modelling after the English in the building of marine engines.

It contains court the flower model may be construct. It certainly cost the Government more to construct

the iron-clads in the may yards than it would in private yards. England had seen this, and ninety per cent, of her iron-clads were built in private yards, notwithstanding the great extent of her own navy yards. He believed that Iron vessels are inflattely superior to wooden ones in every respect. Iron ship building was in its infancy in this country, and the builders want some aid—in just what shape he could

He deprecated at great length the introduction of polities into the navy yard, as it demoralizes the busi-ness outside, and also of the eight hour systam. This was a farce, as the men certainly did not devote their spare time of two hours to intellectual recrea-tion. A repeal of the eight hour law would be highly beneficial to the business interests. He believed that with the abolition of all the taxes, he could compete with foreigners in the construction of vessets, even at the present high rate of wages, as he believed the American mechanic far superior to the foreign workman.

As to the use of the iron in the building of a ship. Mr. Cramp would use American fron, because it was far better than English fron. If a drawback on ma-terials was allowed, I could compete with English makers in both the cost of construction and in the

Mr. Lewis C. Medara was interested in the chartering of vessels, and he felt that something should be done to protect this vital interest, as he found, in an experience of twenty-five years, that the Amerian experience of twenty-live years, that the American vessels carried cargoes more quickly and the freight received better treatment.

Captain J. S. Clark, a salling master, gave in his experience, and made several statements showing that everything could be dene and procured cheaper in foreign ports than in our own waters. He hoped that something would be done in order that the American shipping interest would stand as high as it did some years ago.

did some years ago. Mr. John W. Everman, a ship owner, complained

of the onerous duties which were imposed, the abolition of which would serve to again bring up the now declining American shipping interest. At one o'clock the committee adjourned until three

PROVISIONS DOWN .- Early this morning, whilst a Provisions Down.—Early this morning, whilst a son of Erin's isle was driving a horse attached to a loaded coal cart along Tenth street, he was warned by the whistle of a car-driver to clear the track. This was in the neighborhood of Shippen street. At the corner of Teeth and Shippen streets there is a grocery and provision store kept by one Morris, who ofttimes has more goods on hand than his cramped business-stand can comfortably hold. Therefore, partly as a matter of comfort and partly for display, he daily lines the curti-front with some of his surparty as a matter of comfort and partly for display, he daily lines the curb-front with some of his surplus stock. Now the Hibernian being a man of obliging disposition, on hearing the whistle at once turned his horse's head aside, and of course the cart partly turned with it; but the latter being heavily loaded the wheels slipped, and swinging around brought the tail of the cart in contact with the aforementioned articles on the curb-stone.

Away went a box of eggs containing dightesh dezen of the hen fruit; two barrels of mackers lollowed suit; numberless boxes of raisins were employed.

lowed suit; numberiess boxes of raisins were emp-tied of their contents; and, as if to cover the impu-ratics of the whole, a barrel of flour was sprinkled over all. The scene presented caused even the dis-mayed greeryman to smile, whilst the almost philo-sophical cartman looked upon the conglomerate mass with the placidity of a "mute."

A number of the gamins of the neighborhood, seelog the fish foating down the gutter, at once turned
fishermen, and, in lieu of lines and hooks, used their
arres and hands. Scramblings and jositings followed, and new and then one or two of the more
eager ones, in their hasty grabbing for the finny
orey, would lose their balance and pitch headlong
into the gutter. Finally a broom was procured and
the pavement cleansed, and when we left the cartman and storekeeper were warmly contending as to
which was the culpable party, the cart, diver, horse, which was the culpable party, the cart, driver, horse or loser.

THEFT OF TIME.—Dan Donnelly a few days ago stole a sliver watch. Yesterday Daniel was arrested at Ninth and Christian streets. The officer who made the arrest took Daniel sefore Alderman Collins, and the Alderman delivered him over to the mercy of the proprietor of the tiotel de Moyamen sing.

GENERAL NEWS. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Winnipeg Insurrectionists -- Unfriendly Indians and Half-breeds -The Navigation of the Mississippi Still Open-

Seven Miles of Snow Sheds on the Pacific Railroad.

FROM THE WEST.

Show Sheds on the Pacific Railroad.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. OMAILS, Dec. 2.—Three and a half miles of snow sheds are completed on the Union Pacific Railroad. It is expected that seven miles will be finished by the 1st of February.

Formidable Indian Alllance. The Indian agent at Dacotal reports that a formi-dable alliance has been concluded between the northern Sloux and the Crow tribes, for the purpose of making war upon the settlers in Eastern Mon-

Mississippi Navigation. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Sr. Paul, Minn., Dec. 2-The fact that the Missis

sippi was open for navigation up to date was cele-brated here yesterday by an excursion down the river. The oldest inhabitant asserts that the present is but the fifth time that the river has been epen at this late period. FROM THE DOMINION.

The Red River Rebellion. OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—Capt. Erinatinger, of Montreal, has been summoned here to undertake a special message to ked river to en leavor to conciliete the half-breeds. The Indian question is attracting much attention. The tribe between Fort William and Red river is reported unfriendly. The Nava Scotla Resolutions.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—In the Legislature, last night, Mr. Blake followed up the late Neva Scotia resolutions by moving, as a necessary consequence, an address to the crown, praying that by an act of the Imperial Legislature it might be rendered impossible for the Farliament of Canada to disturb the financial relations, by the British North America act of 1867, as between Canada and the several provinces.

Mr. Blake supported his motion in a speech of some length. He criticized the course taken by the Government on the former evening, and a debate of a very animated character took place.

Mr. Clark moved an amendment declaring the proposed address hexpedient.

On a division the amendment was defeated by 57

to 19. The original motion was then carried, and a committee at once appointed. Their report was brought in and adopted, and the address agreed to and ordered to be engrossed in due form. Railway Opening.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 2.—The formal opening of the Western Extension Raliway from St. John to the American boundary took place yesterday. A train left at 9 A. M. with two hundred invited guests, and on its return a grand entertainment was given. The Frederickton branch was also opened

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PURCHASERS OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF BOOKS OFFERED AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR 12 1 20trp CASH.

OLIDAY GOODS. Closing out Retail Stock at a GREAT SACRETEON.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. JUVENILES, TOY BOOKS.

PRAYER B JOKS, BIBLES, ETC. ETC. CHRARET.EM EDECHER, VEGER, No. 1229 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 11 27 stutht8tvp PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. SECOND BOARD.

\$ECOND BOARD.
\$2000 Pa 6s, 2 ser. 104% 5 sh Ca & Am R. 119% 5 sh Ca & Am R. 119% 6 sh Ca & Am R. 108% 6 sh Ca & Am R. 119% 6 sh Ca & Am WEDDING INVITATIONS

LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1923 CHESNUT Street. A TREMENDOUS DISPLAY

CHROMOS AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JOHN R. WAGLE & CO., No. 630 ARCH STREET,

11 5 8mrp

COAL. H. TACCART

PHILADELPHVA.

COAL DEALER. COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EX PRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE. 1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.

Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MANUS MCLUSKEY, deceased.

The Auditer appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY MULHOLLAND (late McCluskey), administraters, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the surples of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, December 15, 1829, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, in the sity of Philadelphia.

12.2 there by William L. DENNIS, Auditor,

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION FIFTH EDITION

The National Board of Trade Meeting at Richmond-Washington News

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Government Sale at Harper's Ferry. The Government Sale at Harper's Ferry.
Whereling, W. Va., Dec. 2.—The sale of the Government property at Harper's Ferry, up to Wednesday, amounts in the aggregate to \$288,000. The musket and rife factory, with the Potomac and Shenandoah water power, were purchased by Captain T. E. Adams. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company were heavy bidders.

National Board of Trade. RICHMOND, Dec. 2.—The board met this morning and a committee was appointed to invite Governor Walker to visit the sessions of the board.

The committee found the Governor just leaving the city, but were informed that he would visit th board on his return in a few days, with his thanks

for the courtesy.
Mr. Lawrence, President of the National Tobacco Association, was introduced to the board, and delegates from the Memphis Board of Trade were The business programme was then taken up :-

The masiness programme was then taken up:—
Tenth Proposition—"Uniformity in Corporation
Laws." Referred to the Executive Council.
Eleventh Proposition—"A Government Department of Commerce."—A resolution was adopted that
Congress be requested to establish a new department, to be known as the Department of Commerce,
to which shall be referred president controls. inch, to be known as the Department of Commerce, to Which shall be referred questions connected with foreign and domestic trade and transportation, and a committee be appointed to memorigalize Congress to that effect. The proposition originated with the Hallimore Board, and was endorsed in speeches by Messrs, Ogdyke of New York, Wethernt of Palladelphia, Hall of Chicago, Rapee of Boston, Cork of Cincipnati, and others.

Cincinnati, and others,
It was agreed that the Treasury Department had
its hands too full to sitend to increantile questions.
The community wanted a department on a footrag
with other departments of the Government, with some eminent mercantile man at its head. In Great Britain this had been done, and John Bright, Presi-dent of the Board of Trade, had been put at its

The Mississippi Election. New Orleans, Dec 2.—The following has been eccived concerning the Mississippi election. Alcora ias majorities as follows:--Wilkinson, 2000; Noxabee, 2751; Jefferson, 1513; Yazoo, 2000; Monroe, 2000; Adams, 2475; Warren, 5768; Coprah, 366; Londres, 3500; Lauderdale, 512;

A gain in 1300 countles of over 13,000 over last years radical vote, Dent has majorities as follows:—Yallavusha, 700 a loss of 200. No report as to how the Legislature stands has been received, but the victory is conceded to the radicals.

Clarke, 400.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Desputch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Captain R. Randolph Brocze has been ordered to duly on the Naval Ordninge Board, Lieutenant-Commander Macloy is ordered to signal duty in this city.

Collector of Internal Revenue Appointed. Samuel Rush has been appointed Collector of In-ternal Revenue for the Se and Virginia District vice Ornice, resigned.

U. S. Depositary Discontinued. The First National Bank of Hamilton, Ohto, has been discontinued at a designated depositing of

public moneys. Receipts from Customs Customs receipts for the week ending Nov. 27:-Boston. \$322,00 New York 1,925,00 hiladelphia..... 129,900
 Baltimore.
 160,294

 New Orleans, from Nov. 13 to 20
 77,458

 San Francisco, from Nov. 13 to 20
 121,144

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Directors Re-elected.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the James Steam Mill, in Newburyport, the old Board of Directors was re-elected, and it was voted upanimously to authorize them to sell the mill machinery and real estate. A snow storm commenced about neon to-day.

bookseller and publisher in Salem, and one of the oldest in the State, died at his residence last night, at the age of 80 years.

Death of an Old Publisher.
SALEM, Mass., Dec. 2.—Henry Whipple, the oldest

FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. Richardson's Remains. New York, Dec. 2.—The date of Mr. Richardson's funeral has not yet been decided upon. His remains will be taken to Medway, Mass., for interment. Coroner Keensu will empaued a fury this afternoon to view the body and will hold an inquest on Monday. The deceased was a native of Medway, and 39 years old.

FROM EUROPE.

Bullion in the Bank of France. By the Anglo-American Cable.

years old.

PARIS, Dec. 2.-The builton in the Bank of France has decreased 1,300,000f, since last week. The Sublime Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt. The Governments of France and Great Britain are making great choris to settle the matters at vari-ance between the Sublime Porte and the Vicerby of

Safety of an American Ship.

GENOA, Dec. 2.—The American ship Scotswood, which sailed from New Orleans on August 11, for this port, arrived here safely yesterday. She had been given up for lost by the underwriters. Shipwreek.

London, Dec. 20.—The ship Joseph Holmes, of Boston, which salled from New York October 31, for Glasgow, experienced a eeavy gale, sprang a leak, and was abandoned. The crew were saved, and landed at Holyhead yesterday. The Danish Question. Berlin, Nov. 2.—It is rumored that the Danish question is again under discussion. Several impor-ant despatches on this subject have recently passed

between Berlin and Vienna. GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

RRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche. The One Pollar Department contains a large assoctment

of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety, DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIM-MINGS.

CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC. From \$1.00 to \$50.00.

SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS.

Call and examine our Paris Goods Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates. Fancy Costumes for Mesquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN

DRESS and OLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut, PHILADELPHIA

TO RENT.

FOR RENT-LARGE MANSION HOUSE and Grounds, N. R. cor. of THIRTY-NINTH and LOCUST Six, formerly belonging to S. T. Altenus, Esq., and adjoining A. J. Drexel, Esq. Apply to WHARTON E. HARRIS, No. 3867 SPRUCE Street. 12160 TO LET-A SECOND STORY FRONT Room, No. 82 CHRSNUT Steed, suitable for the lewelry or any other business. A large lice-proof and fix-target for alle, A poly to LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. 82 CHESNUT Street.

THE LATEST NEWS

An American Ship Wrecked, and Another Safe which had been Given Up for Lost.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Decay of American Shipping. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2 .- The Chamber of Commerce met this afternoon and listened to the report of the committee appointed to consider the causes of decay in American shipping. Two reports were presented, the 'majority recommending-First. That foreign built steamers be imported free of duty, privileged to carry the American flag, provided they are American owned and not engaged in coast trade. Second. Iron plate and such material used in construction of steamers to be admitted duty free. Third. On all ship stores procurable in bond, drawback to be allowed same as goods exported. Fourth. Subsidies to be granted to lines of steamers built in American yards. Minority report substantially the same, but recommends free ships instead of subsidies,

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

FRANKPOUT, Dec. 2 .- United States 5-208 opened Paris, Dec. 2.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes.

ANTWERP, Dec. 2.—Petroleum closed firm at 59%f.
LONDON, Dec. 2.—430 P. M.—Consols for money,
92½, and for account, 92%. American securities
firm. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 84%; of 1865, old, 83%;
of 1867, 85%; 10-40s, 80%; Erie, 20%; Illinois Central,
93%; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2.—440 P. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 12%d.; Orleans, 12%d. Sales to-day 15,000
bales, including 5000 for export and speculation.
Lard, 76s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 83d.
LONDON, Dec. 2.—430 P. M.—The builion in the
Bank of England has decreased £38,000 since last
week. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d@1s. 73d. Linseed Bank of England has decreased £38,000 kines law week. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d@1s. 75d. Linseed

LOCAL ODES AND ENDS .- There are 12,567 taxables n the Twentieth ward, according to the returns made.

—Cannot some of the Sheriff's attaches better occupy their time than by exchanging signs with certain members of the demi-monde as they pass?

—The residents on N. Ninth street complain that they comot recall the time when they saw the street

they cranof recal the time when they saw the street cleaners on that theroughfare.

The police are to have a parade and review.

Hay-foot, straw-foot, file left, march.

There are say manufactories in the Fourth Internal Revenue district.

Germantown is to Philadelphia what Staten Island is to New York,

—The Smith islanders want the national capital removed to that place.

-Our legislators and Councilmen nightly meet at Fox's.

-Tharrison is the most original "nigger" on the stage.

-Our city fathers meet to-day.

-The Moya meets to-night.

BIBLE SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY .- The ffty-fourth anniversary of the Bible School attached to the Fifth Baptist Church, corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, will be celebrated this evening in the church building by prayer, singing of hymns, reading of report, speeches, etc. The exercises will be opened at 7% o'clock with a prayer by the pastor, Rev. Warren Randolph. A number of recitations by the scholars will then follow, after which the assemblage will be addressed by Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., and John Wanamaker, Esq.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, Committing Magistrate at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned Henry Mills, colored, for a further hearing on the charge of the larceny of \$110 from Captain Dyer, of the schooner ida Wheeler. \$100 in cash was found wrapped around his legs. He was held in \$600 built of answer. bail to answer.

—Samuel Nichels was charged with assault and battery upon J. W. Quick, No. 704 Arch street, on Sunday. He was held in \$500 bail to answer.

Police Flore that been ordered to take charge of the Wire, Market, and Chesnut Street Bridges after nightfall, [Had this order been issued some time ago, it is more than probable that the man Haghes would now be either now be alive. ROLL OF FLANNEL-Some impecanious chap, de-

BRIDGE PROTECTION. - The Schuylkill Harber

siring to be prepared for the to be expected blasts of winter, yesterday helped himself to a roll of canton flamel displayed in front of Cope's dry goods store, Frankford Road and Norris Street. BURGLARY.—The residence of Fred. Simons, Passyunk road, near the Gas Works, was entered by burglars about 3½ o'clock this morning and robbed of two gold watches, a silver ice-pitcher, and

a lot of silver spoons. OWNER WANTED .- Some of the Eleventh district officers yesterday found a box containing forty pounds of scap at Queen and Palmer streets. The owner can obtain it by calling at the station house.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Peirce and Paxson. The case engaging the attention of the Court this morning was that of the Commonwealth vs. James Devlin and George Bryner, both young men, who were charged with killing Francis Arphoid at Girard avenue and Ontario street, on the night of Septemavenue and Ontario street, on the night of September 18 last, and who were represented in their trial by John O'Byrne and Lewis C. Cassidy, Rags. A jury was in a short sime obtained from the regular

panel and sworn.

In opening the case for the Commonwealth, Mr. Dwight said that on the night in question a parly of young ladies and gentlemen, of whom the prisoner and deceased were members, were returning to their homes from the vicinity of Seventwenth and Poplar streets, and had reached Broad and Poplar, when one of the young gentlemen, in a spirit of sport, took a lady's parssol, and with it jushed the hat of one of the prisoners over his head.

The young gentleman who was thus played upon became angered, and supposing the deceased was the person who had done this, resented it by a blow upon the face, which caused his nose to bleed. The deceased and a friend crossed the opposite side of Broad street to stop the bleeding, and afterwards rejoined the party at Girard avenue and Ontario st, when the deceased demanded of one of the prisoners why he had struck him. Thereupon a melec arose, in the course of which the deceased received injuries, a fracture of the skull, which produced a clot of blood upon the brain, causing death. Air. Dwight said that the facts of the case would at the most call for a verdict of manslaughter against the prisone and, after the submission of the Cammonweal case, it would be for the jury to say whether it amounted even to that. At the conclusion of the testimony the prosecution was abandoned, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

THE MURDER OF COLOREL EXYERRY.

THE MURDER OF COLONEL SEVERE.

In the case of Philip Flannigan, triest for the mur-der of Colonel James J. Seybert, at Thirteenth and Wood streets, on the night of September 12, the jury retired to deliberate at 5 o'clock yesterday after-noon, and have not yet agreed upon a verdict. U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader. In the case of the United States vs. six barrels of whisky claimed by John Bresile, before reported, the jury rendered a verdlet for the Government. The next case put on trial was that of the United States vs. Sixty-five barrels of whisky, seized by Officer Nuterberg, in the Ninth Collection district, bear Lancaster, for alleged frauds against the revenue laws, and claumed by Levi W. Graff. The case is yet out that

is yet on trial District Court, No. 1-Judge Strond. District Court, No. 1—Judge Strond.
In the case of Margaret Wharton vs. The city, which was a suit to recover damages for an injury sustained by phaintiff in falling through a hole in the Ganner's run bridge, before reported, the jury rendered a verdiet for the plaintiff for \$550.
Margaret Doyle vs. Jeremiah Mahoney. An action of trespass to recover damages for an assault and battery committed by defendant upon maintiff, in pushing her violently off the front steps of a building, whereby she broke her leg. Verdiet for plaintiff, \$500.

District Court, No. 2—Leging Hare.

District Caurt. No. 2—Jedge Hare.
Lewis, Philip, and John Franksys. David Donohue.
An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintif, \$211-91.
Margaret J. Smith, assignee, vs. Encon Taylor. An action on a bond. On trial.